

REPORT
ON THE
LEEK RURAL
Sanitary District

FOR THE
Year ending Dec. 31st, 1921,

BY
J. C. McCLEW,
Medical Officer of Health.



LEEK:
HILL BROTHERS (LEEK) LTD., PRINTERS, HAYWOOD STREET.
—1922.—



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REPORT.



THE LEEK RURAL DISTRICT comprises an area of 69,907 acres with a population of 16,190. As part of the Norton Parish has been taken over by the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, the area and population will be considerably reduced in 1922. The number of inhabited houses is 3,625.

The rateable value is £110,862, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £339.

The Birth-rate was 24.33, whilst that of England and Wales was 22.4, and the Death-rate 11.6, that of England and Wales being 12.1. The total number of births was 394, which exceeded that of last year by 17, maintaining an annual increase since 1918. This number included 365 legitimate births and 29 illegitimate, so that the latter were in the proportion of 7.3 per cent. of the total births. The deaths under one year were 29, giving a mortality of 73.6 per 1000 births. Whilst the death-rate among the legitimate births was 68.4, that of the illegitimate was no less than 137.9, but the numbers are so small that the value of the statistics is of corresponding importance. There were two fatal cases of Puerperal Sepsis belonging to the district during 1921. One of these, however, was confined in an adjoining town and the death was "transferred in."

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified for 1921 is in excess of the average, and may be due to the incipient cases sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary by the general practitioners being notified by the Tuberculosis Officer as cases of Tuberculosis. In this district the medical men are prompt in the notification of these cases, and it has not been considered necessary to take any further action in the matter. During the year 11 cases were reported among children of school age. Of these 6 were cases affecting the lungs, the other 5 were glandular cases. In pulmonary cases the children are not prohibited from attending school but their absence is regarded as desirable. The cases reported included 5 housewives, 3 labourers, 2 coal miners, a quarryman, a potter's polisher, a market gardener, a tailoress, and a silk worker. The 32 cases included 14 males and 18 females.

During 1921 there was no outstanding epidemic, and the prevalence of disease was of the usual type. With the exception of Brownedge School, which was closed for several days in January for disinfection owing to Diphtheria; Endon which was closed from 11th March to 4th April owing to Scarlet Fever; Norton closed from 9th to 27 May owing to Measles; and Bradnop owing to Influenza was closed for 2 days preceeding the Christmas holidays, the schools were exceptionally free from sickness. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria persisted practically throughout

the year. They were mainly restricted to the Norton-Eudon district, where cases occurred usually far apart and without evidence of infection. The great majority of these cases were removed to Hospital, and the disease was in this way prevented from becoming epidemic.

NURSING.

The Council does not directly employ any professional nurses, but in cases of measles, nurses can be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer. The already crowded condition of the houses and the practical impossibility of obtaining lodgings, renders this provision by the county of very little value in this district. There are no private Associations or voluntary workers who receive financial help or are in any way connected with the Local Authority. The number of Midwives resident in the district is 6, but the portions of the district that lie in proximity to the towns and larger villages are served by midwives practising therein. The thinly populated, inaccessible parts of the district offers no temptation to voluntary effort, and anyone who knows and has had experience of making his way in the dark on a bitterly cold winter night, in slashing rain or through a yard of snow along roads that are not roads, can understand the difficulties of inducing any woman to settle in such a neighbourhood.

We have no Hospitals for Tuberculosis, Maternity or Children provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council in this district.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This district is part of the County Scheme for Health Visiting, and two Health Visitors are appointed for the area. In addition to Health Visiting, they have also schools and cases of tuberculosis to attend to. The comparative density of population in the Norton area makes the work in that portion much easier than in the rest of the district. This especially applies to the parishes in the Longnor Sub-Registration Area, which lies high, is sparsely populated, and boasts of a winter the duration and severity of which is similar to that of the Peak. There the snow lies for months, rendering access to the isolated houses, to which in summer the roads are only cart-tracks, in the winter particularly difficult. The main roads themselves consist of steep gradients so that the physical strain on any woman who undertakes to travel this bleak and hilly district on a bicycle is very great. It is gratifying to know that with such difficulties in the way so much has been done. The visitors all report the cordial reception they receive at the different houses they visit. Every month returns are made of the visits to expectant mothers, infants and children under five, and these are submitted to the Council at their monthly meetings. That the efforts of the health visitors are duly appreciated by the

parents are all to the good, and there is no doubt the advice and instructions given will prove useful and beneficial, especially in the cases of the younger mothers. The health visitors prove very valuable in reporting sanitary defects, which are reported to and dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1921. One survived with unimpaired eyesight and the other two died.

We have no Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Day Nurseries, etc., in the district. The Tuberculosis Dispensaries are largely taken advantage of, and the general practitioner has no hesitation in sending patients for treatment and expert opinion. Venereal Diseases are treated at the North Stafford Infirmary, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, an arrangement which was considered by the majority of medical men more satisfactory, especially as regards privacy, than local establishments would have been.

The Council has a Hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases, beautifully situated at Tinsters Wood, on a sunny plateau, with the wood behind. It is well isolated, and the situation is an ideal one for the purpose. The Hospital itself is a corrugated iron structure, and consists of two wards with accommodation for 12 patients. The Hospital has been used

during 1921 for cases of scarlet fever. All the cases of diphtheria sent to Hospital were treated in the Leek Isolation Hospital of the Leek Urban Council.

During the year 22 cases of diphtheria were treated in the Leek Isolation Hospital, with two deaths, and 24 cases of scarlet fever were treated in Tinsters' Wood without a death.

There is a Smallpox Hospital at Bagnall, within the district. This institution is the property of the North Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, and has accommodation for about

66 ~~22~~ patients.

As regards accommodation for ordinary medical and surgical cases, the whole district sends its most serious cases, especially those requiring major operations, to the North Stafford Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent. There is also the Leek Memorial Hospital of 23 beds in which much valuable work is done. In addition, the Leek Union Infirmary, situated in Leek with 60 beds, is one of the most valuable of the Institutions. Many of the incurable, helpless, bedridden cases among the working class, find their last days made comfortable by the skilful nursing which has given to this Infirmary its good reputation. This is the only place in which unmarried mothers can be confined at the public expense; and the Workhouse is the only home provided for illegitimate infants in the district. Children

over 3 are sent by the Guardians to Stafford, where they are boarded in the home of the Stafford Guardians.

For the conveyance⁸⁴ of infectious cases to Hospital there is an ambulance attached to both Tinstor's Wood and the Leek Isolation Hospital, and for non-infectious and accident cases, there is a *Ambulance* motor~~car~~ stationed in Leek, the services of which are available to residents in the rural area at a reasonable charge.

The Sanitary Staff of the Council consists of the M.O.H. and the Sanitary Inspector, who holds the certificate of the Sanitary Institute.

Arrangements are made by the County Council for examination of diphtheria Swabs by the Bacteriological department of Birmingham University, and this is largely taken advantage of. No case is allowed to leave the Hospital until a swab has been sent for examination and the result is negative. Facilities for the cases of venereal disease are also arranged for by the County Council.

J. COWAN McCLEW.

June, 1922.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (aêres)	69,907
Population (1921)	16,190
Rateable Value	£110,862
Sums represented by a penny rate	£339

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
BIRTHS.—Legitimate	365	173	192
Illegitimate	29	12	17
Birth Rate (R.G.)			24.33
Death Rate (R.G.)			11.6
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child- birth, from sepsis			2
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child- birth, from other causes			0
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1000 births:			
Legitimate			68.4
Illegitimate			137.9
Total			<hr/> 73.6
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)			3

Table I.--Leek Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1921 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	NETT.		Num- ber 6	Rate 7	of Non- residents registred in the District. 8	of resi- dents not registred in the District. 9	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Num- ber 4	Rate 5					Num- ber 10	Rate per 1000 Nett. Births. 11	Num- ber 12	Rate p. 1000 13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	Deaths 15234 Births 18675	379	380	22.9	215	14.1	6	19	37	97.3	228	14.9
1917	Deaths 14842 Births 16545	317	326	19.7	173	11.9	7	25	17	52.1	192	12.9
1918	Deaths 13694 Births 15568	341	343	22	222	15.9	7	29	26	75.8	244	17.5
1919	Deaths 15079 Births 16708	372	372	23.6	190	12.6	11	25	24	64.5	204	13.5
1920	15680	377	377	24.04	158	10.07	8	18	33	87	168	10.7
1921	16190	394	394	24.3	172	10.6	6	22	29	73.6	188	11.6

*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 11, calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water). 63,907

Bagnall added in 1907, 533 population.
Under water, 460 acres.

Total population at all ages16,190
Number of inhabited houses..... 3,625
Average number of persons per house ...4.4
At Census of 1921.

Table II.—Leek Rural District.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1921.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases Re-moved to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65					65 and upwards
Small-pox ..											
Cholera ..											
Diphtheria ..	25	..	3	18	3	1	..	..	..	25	22
Erysipelas ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	32	..	7	19	5	1	..	..	5	25	24
Typhus fever ..											
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	7	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	..	..
Encephalitis ..											
Lethargica ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..											
Pulmonary ..											
Tuberculosis ..	25	..	..	6	3	11	5	..	..	..
Other forms of ..											
Tuberculosis ..	7	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia ..											
Neonatorum ..	3	3							..	..
Totals	105	4	11	48	16	16	8	2			

3—Norton Sub-Registration District. 2—Longnor Sub-Registration District.
1—Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.
Isolation Hospital, Tinsters wood, Brownedge. Leek Isolation Hospital.

Table III.—Leek Rural District.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All Causes {	Certified ...									
	Uncertified									
Enteric Fever	...									
Cerebro: Spinal Fever	...									
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1						1		
Measles	...									
Scarlet Fever	...									
Whooping Cough	...									
Diphtheria and Croup	...	4	1			3				
Influenza	...	4					1		2	1
Erysipelas	...									
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	9					3	4	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...									
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	3		1				2		
Cancer—Malignant Disease	...	17					1	2	8	6
Rheumatic Fever	...	1						1		
Meningitis	...									
Organic Heart Disease	...	27					2	3	9	13
Bronchitis	...	17	2	2				1	4	8
Pneumonia	...	17	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	...									
Diarrhoea.	...	5	3							2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...									
Cirrhosis of Liver	...									
Alcoholism	...									
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	2							2	
Puerperal Fever	...	2						2		
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...									
Congenital Debility, Malformation and premature Birth	...	20	19		1					
Violence, apart from Suicide	...	4				1			3	
Suicide	...	1							1	
Other Defined Diseases	...	54	3		1		5	3	17	25
Causes, ill-defined or unknown	...									
Totals	...	188	29	5	3	5	14	20	50	62

Table IV.—Leek Rural District.

1921.—Infant Mortality.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under One Year
Small-pox	...	...								
Chicken-pox	...	...								
Measles	...	...								
Scarlet Fever	...	...								
Whooping Cough	...	...								
Diphtheria . Croup	...	..								1		1
Influenza	...	...								
Erysipelas	...	...								
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	..								
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...								
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...								
Meningitis	...	...								
Convulsions	...	...								1		1
Laryngitis	...	...								
Bronchitis	...	...			1		1	1				2
Pneumonia all forms	...	...								1		1
Diarrhœa,	...	...								
Enteritis	...	...						1	1		1	3
Gastritis	..	...								
Syphilis	...	...							1			1
Rickets	...	..								
Suffocation, overlying	...	.								
Injury at Birth	...	...								
Atelectasis	...	...	2	1			3					3
Congenital Debility ...	...	...	3		1		4	1	1			6
Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	1			2		1			3
Premature Birth	...	...	4	2	1		7					7
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...								
Other Causes	...	...	1				1					1
Ill-defined Diseases	...	...								
All Causes	} Certified	28	...									
	} Uncertified	1	..									
Grand Totals	29	...	11	4	3		18	3	4	3	1	29

Table V.**Causes of Death in Leek Rural District, 1921.**

CAUSES OF DEATH. (Civilians only)				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES.				91	97
Enteric Fever	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	3	1
Influenza	...	...	...	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	4	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	4	11
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1	
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	1	2
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	11	16
Arteria-sclerosis	...	...	...	2	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	11	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	9	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	3	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...		2
Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	...	9	6
Suicide	...	...	...	1	...
Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	2	2
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	19	29
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	15	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	1
Total Births	...	...	...	185	209
Legitimate	...	...	...	173	192
Illegitimate	...	...	...	12	17
POPULATION (for Births and Deaths)	...	...	...	16,190	

General Register Office,

Somerset House,

March, 1922.

London, W.C.2

TABLE VI.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1921.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purpose of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.†		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years)	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	22·4	12·1	0·02	0·00	0·06	0·03	0·12	0·12	0·23	0·44	15·5	83	25·5	92·5	6·4	1·1
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	23·3	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·04	0·13	0·15	0·23	0·40	19·3	87	33·2	92·5	6·8	0·7
148 Smaller Towns (Census Popula- tions 20,000—50,000)	22·7	11·3	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·03	0·11	0·11	0·26	0·35	15·6	84	17·7	93·5	5·1	1·4
London	22·3	12·4	0·01	—	0·05	0·06	0·12	0·25	0·23	0·42	21·3	80	49·2	91·6	8·2	0·2

Staffordshire County Council.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1921, in the Rural District of Leek.

					Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after notice by	
					Inspection and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	...	...	45	22	22		22	
	Structural Defects	...	...	...	32	18	18		18	
	Overcrowding	...	...	...	18	12	12		12	
	Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	46	31	31		31	
	Lodging houses	...	...	...			
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	101	24	24		24	
	Cowsheds	...	...	...			
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	86	4	4		4	
	Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	32	8	8		8	
	Canal Boats	...	...	...	17	0	0		0	
	Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	38	27	27		27	
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	12	12	12		12	
	Water Closets	...	...	...	2	2	2		2	
House Drainage	Defective Traps	...	...	...	9	9	9		9	
	No Disconnection	...	...	...	14	11	11		11	
	Other Faults	...	...	...	6	18	18		18	
	Water Supply	...	...	...	39	22	22		22	
	Pigsties	...	...	...	43	28	28		28	
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	42	19	19		19	
	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	119	5	5		5	
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	0	0	0		0	
	Other Nuisances	...	...	...	61	14	14		14	
TOTALS...					834	286	286		286	

Unwholesome food	Number of Seizures	Nil
	Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food and Drugs Act	Samples taken for Analysis	Nil
	Number found Adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of Convictions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samples of Water taken for Analysis	3
	condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Precautions against infectious disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	...	...	19
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	...	69
Schools ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	7
Chapels ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	Nil
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things...	...	...	...	...
Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Signed Geo. Rd. Hewlett,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1921, for the Rural District of Leek.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	38		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)... ..			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	38		

2.—DEFECTS FOUND in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
*Sanitary accommoda- tion	{ insufficient unsuitable or defective (not separate for sexes..	See foot note.		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakchouse (S. 101)	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakchouses (SS. 97 to 100)	None			
Other offences	None			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.				
Total				

* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted, but no standard has been fixed by the Council.

3.—Home Work.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																		
*NATURE OF WORK 1	Lists received from Employers			Num- bers of Ad- dres- es of Out- workers re- ceiv- ing from other Coun- cils	Num- bers of Ad- dres- es of Out- workers re- ceiv- ing from other Coun- cils	Prosecutions			Num- ber of Inspec- tions of Out- workers Premises	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES, SECTION 108.					OUTWORK IN IM- FECTED PREMISES SECTION 109, 110			
	Twice in the year	Once in the year	Out- workers Lists 4			Failing to keep or per- mit in- to spec- tion of lists	9	10		In- stances served	Prose- cutions made (See 110)	In- stances	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) making &c.																		
(2) cleaning and washing																		
Lace, lace curtains and nets																		
Furniture and Upholstery																		
Fur pulling																		
Umbrellas																		
Paper Bags and Boxes																		
Brush making																		
Stuffed Toys																		
File making....																		
Electro Plate																		
Cables and Chains...																		
Anchors and Grapnels																		
Cart Gear																		
Locks, Latches and Keys...																		
TOTAL																		

Nil.

No returns received or sent.

NIL.

No returns received or sent.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective class. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)	Class. (1)	Number (2)
<div> <div>Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.</div> <div> <div>38</div> <div>33</div> </div> </div>		Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories : Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) ...	Nil
		Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) { Notified by H.M. Inspector { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	
Total number of workshops on Register ...	38	Other ...	...
		Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	...
		Certificates granted during the year	...
		In use at the end of the year	...

June, 1922. (Signature) J. Cowan McClew, Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

5.—Other Matters.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended December, 1921.

I.—GENERAL.

(1) Census population	...	...	...	...	...	16190
(2) General death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	11·6
(3) Death from tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	·7
(4) Infantile mortality	...	...	...	...	...	73·6
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	...	3625
(6) Number of working-class dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	1893
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	1
(8) Temporary dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	4

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	106
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	46
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	15

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	18
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	27
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit						
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	31
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	43
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied —	
(a) by owners	43
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

C. Proceeding under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890:—

(1) Name of area	} None
(2) Acreage	
(3) Number of working-class houses in area ...	
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 3

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer: Council's Surveyor.

